ANOTHER AFRICAN WAR

Herald Special Correspondence from Natal, South Africa.

The Refractory Chief Langabalele, Otherwise "Sunshine."

The Folly of Civing Weapons to Savages.

DNE THOUSAND ARMED WARRIORS

British Expedition of 1,500 Men and the Causes of the War.

THE FIGHTING.

Proclamation of the Governor General.

SURROUNDING THE KAFIRS.

Murder and Robbery Prevalent.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 5, 1873. corps of the British colony of Natal, South Africa. have just been called out on an expedition against a powerful Kafir chief, whose tribe inhabits the northwestern part of the colony, near the sources of the Great Bushman's River. The Chief rejoices in the rather lengthy name of Langabalele, which translated into the English language, means Sunshine." For the sake of brevity, we will hereafter call him 'Balele.

THIS CHIEF has long been a very troublesome fellow, and under a more energetic government than ours has heretogo. But it is only lately that he has openly defied the authorities, in such a manner as to put

mild measures of retaliation altogether out of the

question. The matter came about in this way:-

When the now famous diamond fields were first scovered in the interior the influx of population to that district and the demand for labor caused large numbers of Natal Kafirs to flock in that direction to work at the mines, as high wages were offered them. Also guns were sold freely at the fields to both blacks and whites, and the opportunity of providing themselves with firearms was a temptation which the Kanrs could not resist. Baiele sent several of his people to the fields to work, and they returned armed with very good reech-loading rifles. To such an extent did this matter proceed that by the time the government zhought of interfering 'Balele had at his command 3,000 "warriors" armed with guns. There is a law of this colony which probibits Kadrs from possessing firearms without a special "permit" from the authorities. 'Balele and his people broke that law. The resident magistrate of his district, Mr. John Macfarlane, reported this matter to the government and was instructed to order 'Balele to

appear before him to answer for his INFRINGEMENT OF THE LAW. He sent the order to 'Balele, but that Chief did not obey it. He would not go before the magistrate. The order was repeated several times in a garded by the Chief. The Secretary for Native Af-Jairs- the Hon. T. Shepstone, C. M. G., who, under the Governor, is chief over all the native tribes of the colony-then took the matter in hand, and but his orders were no more obeyed the those of the magistrate. At length it became known that 'Balele was preparing for war, having, secording to Kafir custom, sent the women, cateping with him only his fighting men. Many of these scoured the country in armed bands, spreading terror among the English and Dutch settlers, but not resorting to any acts of violence

further than threats.

The Governor of the colony, Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine announced, on the 30th of last month, to the Legislature, then (and now) in session, that he had resolved to call out Her Majesty's troops stationed in the colony to assist the civil power in punishing 'Balele for his contumacy. The Legislature replied that it would support Sir Benjamin.

men of Her Majesty's Seventy-lifth regiment, and the Royal artillery, with two field guns, to support the volunteers of the colony in an attack upon 'Balele, with the purpose of bringing him and his people to book. The military lest Maritzburg, the capital of the colony, on October 30, en route for the district inhabited by 'Balele and his people. The VOLUNTEER CORPS

called out were the Natal Carabineers (mounted), the Karkloaf Carabineers, the Richmond Mounted Rifles, the Weenen Yeomanry cavairy and the Weenen Border Guard. The aid of friendly Kafirs was also obtained, and Messes. Hawkins & Lucastwo magistrates in the upper districts of the colony, brought a force of about 1,000 Kafirs to assist in the expedition against Balele. Those Kafirs were, of course, of tribes not friendly with 'Ba-lele's. The whole force was placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Milles, of the Seventy-fifth regiment. The Governor himself resolved to accompany the expedition, and left Maritzburg for that purpose on the 31st uit. THE STRATEGY.

The Drakenberg Mountains are at the back of 'Balele's country, and it was known that in case he was pushed he would make for them, for the purpose of taking refuge in their fastnesses, from which it would be bard to disjodge him. The first object of the government expedition was, there-'Ralele's retreat to the mountains and the latest advices to hand from the camp say firmation. The government forces have, however, reached the territory of the refractory Kafirs in so disposed that the Chief's escape is almost an impossibility. The Chief bimself is said to be

and already repentant that he has gone so far in his opposition to the authorities. But repentance is too late now. The extremest measures must be resorted to, and the colonists will insist that if Baiele is captured he and his people must be treated with the utmost rigor of the law as rebels, and an example made of them that will be such a lesson to other Kafir tribes of the colony as will frighten them from imitating the action of the re-

fractory Kafirs.

Arrangements have been made for a daily post between the scamp and the capital of the colony. and Ishail keep this letter open until the last moment before the mail closes, so that I may be able to give you the latest tidings from the "seat of

November 6, 1873.
The news of the expedition to hand this morning is not so satisfactory. The mountain passes have been secured, but it is not exactly known !

whether Balcie has not already escaped through one of them. He makes no sign. The volunteer commissariat is also bad. Pood is scarce, and the horses of the mounted corps are suffering from forced marches, some of them dying. Still the colonists do not despond, out tope for better tidings soon. The whole force of the expedition consists of between 400 and 500 British troops and volunteers, and about 1,000 Kadrs. The volunteer corps of the colony, not originally called out to take part in the expedition, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a mo-

ment's notice.
The Kafir tribes of the colony, other than Balele's, are quiet and orderly.

The First Engagement.

NOVEMBER 7, 1873. The news from the expedition to-day is very dis heartening. On the 4th inst. a strong body of Baleie's men forced the Bushman's pass of the mountains, killed three of the carabineers-one being the son of the Colonial Secretary, Major Arskine-and five Kafirs. Particulars are not yet to hand, but may arrive before I close this letter. The commissariat arrangements of the volunteers are said to be very deficient. The men have been three days without food. The country at the back of the pass through which Balele's men have thought the enemy will not improve his position by taking refuge there.

are concentrating round 'Balele's country. The secretary for Native Affairs has reached headquarters. The Giants' Castle pass is occupied by Mr. Hawkins, R. M., and his forces, and Messrs. advancing with their forces along the slopes of the mountain. It is feared 'Balele was with the Kadrs who forced their way through the Bushman's pass, which seems to have been defended by an insufficient force. But I will probably have further particulars before the outward mail closes.

Further Details of the Disaster.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1873.

Further particulars to hand this morning. The disaster in the pass was the result of a blunder on the part of the government authorities. The carabineers had orders not to fire, and when they came upon the Kafir force they could have repulsed them had they been allowed to make the attack. This is supposed to be the result of instructions

BERTER HALL which are loudly deprecated by the people. The whole force in the pass was thirty carabineers and forty Kafirs. There were thousands of the other side. The carabineers behaved with

great courage.

A letter from Bushman's River states that the regulars came upon another body of Langabalelo's Kafrs, attacked them and killed ninety, no life being lost on their side.

The Kafir Rebels Opposed by 4,000

Troops.
DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 15, 1873.

There are a few further particulars to add to those in the letter I sent you by the last mail. After the disaster that beiel our volunteers in the Bushman's pass of the Drakenberg Mountains it was resolved not to send any more small parties against the rebels, but to concentrate all our forces around his position in the mountain. A strong force was sent to occupy

GIANTS' CASTLE PASS. A body of 300 whites and 3,500 friendly Kafirs advanced along the slopes of the 'Berg and captured 300 head of rebels' cattle. A native force was sent to dislodge some rebels who had intrenched themseives in a cave; but before they could succeed night closed in and compelled our people to draw

Between the 9th and the 12th our forces conwomen of the tribe in caves where provisions were stowed away. Mr. Hawkins sent in thirty women, captured by his forces, and discovered a cave occu-pied by a strong party, which was supposed to contain some important rebels. A strong force of military, volunteers and Kaurs was ordered up

Adam Kok, the Chief of Griqualand-a country lying on the route the rebels must travel to reach Langabalele's brother, at St. John's River, which is supposed to be their intention-on receiving a message from the government apprising him of the

rebeliion, ordered out
FOUR HUNDRED PICKED "WARRIORS," well armed and mounted, to intercept the rebels, and, if possible, capture their chief. Thus they are surrounded on every side, and their escape

seems impossible. On the 13th inst. the following proclamations were issued in a Government Gazette Extraor-

By His Excellency Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine. Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Natal and Supreme Chief of the natives thereof.

Whereas a Chief named Langabalele has for a long time past set the authority of the government.

Whereas a Chief named Langabalele has for a long time past set the authority of the government at defiance by retusing to .bey the orders of the magistrate within whose jurisdiction he resided; And whereas repeated messages were sent to the said Chief requiring him to appear and answer for his conduct, which under various and untrue presence he refused to obey;

And whereas, embodened by the great forbearance shown by the government, the said Chief and tribe have grossly insuited and maltreated messengers sent by me as Supreme Chief again to order the said Chief to appear before me;

And whereas I thereupon directed a civil force, aided by the military, to proceed to invest the country occupied by said Chief and tribe, so as to bring him before me that he might, if possible,

added by the military, to proceed to invest the country occupied by said Chief and tribe, so as to bring him before me that he might, if possible explain his conduct, and to aford his tribe an opportunity of returning to their allegiance under a promise of pardon:

And whereas a portion of the force under Her Majesty's Colonial government, while proceeding to invest the country as aforesaid, were treacherously and without provocation fired upon, and three of their number and the interpreter, Elijah Kamboole, and one Basuto, basely murdered by a portion of the said tribe, which was met by the colonial detachment, escaping from the colony in armed force with the cathe of the tribe, by a pass over the Drakenberg, after the officer in command had by means of his interpreter repeatedly and strongly urged upon them to return to their allegiance and claim the elemency of the supreme chief, and after the leaders, or those who appeared to be their leaders, had consented to consider the commanding officer's proposals;

Now, therefore, I have deemed it necessary to place the district hereinafter defined under martial law; and I do accordingly hereby reproduct.

Now, therefore, I have deemed it necessary to place the district hereinater defined under martial law; and I do accordingly hereby proclaim and make known that the district commonly called the Locations of Langabailes and Putili, occupied by those tribes respectively, and five miles in a direct line from any point thereof, is hereby placed and shall be under martial law until all resistance to Her Majesty's authority shall have ceased, or until this proclamation shall have been recalled.

God save the Queen!

Given at Headquarter Camp, Hiatikulu, this lith day of November, 1873.

BENJ. C. C. PINE.

11th day of November, 1873. C. C. PINE.

By His Excellency's command.
T. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs.

PROCLAMATION—NO. 2.

By His Excellency Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Natal and Supreme Chief of the natives thereof.

the Colony of Natal and Supreme Chief of the natives thereof.

Whereas the Chief Langabalele and the Amahlubi tribe have set themselves in open revolt and rebellion against Her Majesty's government in this colony, by defying its authority and firing upon and murdering certain members of a force sent to prevent their escape from the colony before their conduct had been inquired into and ascertained; Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim and make known that the said Chief Langabalele and the Amahlubi tribe are in rebellion against her Majesty's lawid authority and are hereby declared to be outlaws.

And I do hereby depose and utterly remove him

jesty's lawing authority and are hereby declared to be outlaws.

And I do hereby depose and utterly remove him from the dignity of chief of the said tribe; and I do hereby further proclaim and declare the said tribe is hereby broken up, and from this day forth has ceased to exist, and that no person heretofore belonging to it shall be allowed to live within the colony until he shall be furnished with and bossess a certificate from the resident magistrate of the county or division in which he resides or has resided, stating that he has taken no part in the revolt and rebellion aforesaid, or shall have been duly tried and acquitted of such offence.

And I do command all resident magistrates and other officers of the government whom it may concern to see this proclamation carried into full force and effect.

God save the Queen!

nd effect.
God save the Queen!
Given at Headquarter Camp, Hlatikulu, this 11th
day of November, 1873.

BENJ. C. G. PINE.
By His Excellency's command.
T. Shrpyrong, Secretary for Native Affairs.

On the 14th inst. We received news from the

following the rebels up, and that, with Adam Kok's "warriors" on the other side of them, there was every reason to hope we would soon overtake overtaken and attacked by our Kafirs. We fought from behind stones, and while some of them were killed, others shot some of our natives.

No later official news this morning. Private

etters state that the forces under Lucas have had an engagement with a large body of the rebels, killed 100 and captured 500 head of cattle. But this wants confirmation. The volunteers complain loudly of being made to do all the hard work of the expedition, while the military do little or nothing. The other Kalir tribes of the colony are, to all appearance, quiet.

Murder on Both Sides and Captain Jack Strategy in the Field-Exciting Causes and a Dangerous Colonial Condition-March to the Mountain Passes.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 24, 1873.

The British expedition against the robel Langa-baiele and his tribe has scoured the colony of the rebels, killing some men and capturing several women and children. The rebels have killed some of our Kafirs, but no further lives of white people have been tost. Langabalele and his main army still clude us, and are believed to be in the rough and difficult country known as the Double Mountains, where they can defend themselves with great advantage. Preparations are being made to proceed against them. Captain Allisson, with the Richmond Mounted Rifles and 1,500 Kafirs, is to pursue them from the northward; Mr. Hawkins, R. M., with carabineers and 1,500 Kadrs, is to maren against them from the southward. The ing for them in British Basutoland, on the westwara; the men of the Seventy-fith regiment are stationed at the foot of the Drakenberg on the east ward, and Adam Kok, of Griqualand, has orders not to let them pass his way. So that they are well surrounded and their escape seems impor

BULLETIN OF PROGRESS. On the 17th inst. the following despatch from

headquarters was published here:—

HLATTKULU, Nov. 13, 1873.

The expedition, except for the sad affair at Bushman's pass, is successful. The bulk of the rebetrible has been driven over the mountain, out of the colony. Very many of them have been killed in skirmisnes, in which they had every advantage in position; several men and a very large number of women taken prisoners. Our forces are still hunting them out of caves and holes. No loss of white men except those basely murdered at the pass. All danger over. A party is about to proceed up Bushman's pass to inspect it with a view of destroying it and to bring the dead. Flying columns are being organized to pursue Langabalele over the Berg and over the southern boundary. Those columns must await the receipt of ammunition and stores from Maritzburg.

By order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. W. H. BEAUMONT, Private Secretary. headquarters was published here:-

THE CAPTURED

women and children of the tribe are to be hired rate of wages to be fixed by the government.

HONOR TO THE DRAD. The bodies of the three young volunteers shot in the Bushman's pass on the 4th inst. have been recovered by Major Dunsford, Royal Engineers, and a small force of infantry, and given Christian burial. A monument is to be erected to the memory of the three young men.

The Lieutenant Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine, continues with the expedition.

A CHIEF WHO TRIED TO SIT ON THE PENCE. It having been found that Putill, the Kanr chief located next to Langabaleie, was disaffected and in league with the rebels, Mr. Macfarlane, Royal Marines; Captains Lucas and Allisson, Lieutenant Clarke and the men of the Royal Artillery, with two field guns and 2,000 Kafirs, occupied his country. The chief was arrested and fined 2,000 head of cattle. He is to be deposed from his chieftainship and his tribe disarmed and disbanded.

There is a rumor that another powerful chief to the south is disaffected, but it wants confirmation. The white colonists are agitating to have Langabalele's country discontinued as a Kafir location and let out for occupation by European settlers. It is about 90,000 acres in extent. After the expedition has completed its work the

steps to have the Giant's Castle and Bushman's passes of the Drakenberg rendered impassable. It is said that some of the rebels are trying to

make their way down to Morosi, a disaffected Basuto chief. Adam Kok is said to have taken the fleid at the head of 600 men against Langabalele. We are expecting an important movement on the part of our forces as soon as Putili's affair is

Positions in the Field and Chances of Trapping a Leading Warrior.

DURBAN, NOV. 27, 1873. Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, Commander Digby, arrived here from the Cape on the 25th inst., with seven officers and 210 men of the Eighty-sixth regiment, under Major Knipe, and a battery of artinery, to assist in the operations against the rebel Kafirs of the tribes of Langaba lele and Putili. Though they are not required for active service, their presence will have a bene-fical effect upon the Kafirs, and will show them that the white colonists have forces beyond the colony ready to come to their aid in case of erner gency. The troops will be landed here. Their novements will depend upon the will of the Gover nor. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of their presence to cause all native tribes in the colony to deliver up all firearms held by them without authority. The Rattlesnake is said to have brought despatches from the High Commissioner at the Cape, Sir Henry Barkly, assuring our Governor of all necessary support in his operations against the rebels, and informing him that a strong body of mounted police has been sent on to

The disarming of the Putili rebels has continued. Up to the present time about 120 stand of arms and etween 8,000 and 9,000 head of cattle have been seized. The young men of the tribe are said to be the Bushman's pass, with seventy-five military and

a strong Kafir force. Langabalele's spies, who were captured the other day, have divulged that they left the chief, with 100 nen, lour days before, on the Orange River, and that his cattle were in the rear, nearer Natal. strong force, is to march upon him from the north Mr. Hawkins, with a strong force, is marching against him from the south; Captain Adam Kok, with 600 to 1,000 men, is watching for him by way of Griqualand, and the mounted police will prevent his escape into Basutoland, so that his capture in a short time is supposed to be certain.

volunteers reached the Bushman's pass on the sto inst. Langabalele and his army were only a mile and s half ahead; that his forces, who me ours, sent word to him that the pass was occupied by a small body of white men, who did not want to fight, and asking what they were to do, and that he sent back the order that they were to shoot the white men. Three bundred and twelve captured women and children have been sent in to Maritz-

EXECUTIVE CONSULTATION.

The Secretary for Native Affairs and Mr. Barter, M. L. C., have returned to Maritzburg, from headquarters camp. It is understood they have come to consult with the Legislative Council as to what steps it is most desirable to take for the occupation of the rebels' locations which have been confiscated. The Governor has sent a message to the Legislature suggesting two plans, either to let the land out only to white settlers, on a military tenure, or to let the flat lands out to whites and the rugged parts to friendly Kafirs, who shall not be subjected to any chief, but under a white magistrate. I think the latter plan, or something like it, will probably be adopted by the Legislative

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 5, 1873. The alluvial gold diggings at Leydenburg, South African Republic, are proving to be very rich. Camp that Adam Kok's men had airpady captured. The first discovered deposits, at the place called

Macmao, have been successfully worked, and several large nuggets have been found. The place new "rush," some twelve miles further off, which has been christened "Pilgrim's Rest." Some very good "finds" have been made there—the larges nugget yet unearthed weighing fifty-six and a hal magnificent, water abundant, but supplies of food scarce. Correspondents writing from there and Macmac advise those who may be contemplating a trip to the fields to take with them six months! supplies. Although the reports are so encouraging, still no one should abandon lucrative employ ment to go to the diggings, as their extent has t yet been proved, though there is every reason to think it is considerable. Two other new "rushes," also said to be rich, have been reported since the discovery of "Pilgrim's Rest."

The population at the diggings is still smallprobably not more than between 300 and 400 persons. Those diggers who have had experience at

fields are doing best.

At the diamond fields a fine off-colored gem, of 281 carats, has been discovered and sold for £9,000. The find was made at Colesberg Kopge.

A NEW CABLE.

The New Porto Rico Wire Being Laid from Jamaica-How to Connect the North and South American Continents and the West Indies to the Seclusion of Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 10, 1874. It has long been a scheme to connect the entire group of West India Islands by telegraphy, and the British government, through the Colonial Office, offered to grant some kind of subsidy or concession to any enterprising capitalists who Indian and Panama Company had at one time so far completed it that it was possible to telegraph to almost any part of Europe from these islands, and while they were about demanding their reward from the government the cable between Colon and Jamaica was broken, thus severing the connection and shutting off communication. No sooner was the Colon cable repaired than the cable laid to the north end of Porto Rico became useless, thus again destroying the communication be tween here and St. Thomas. And, lastly, the Spanish authorities in Cuba have so far crippled the operations of the cable to Santiago and Bata-bano that it has been purely a waste of time to attempt to use it for transmitting messages via New York, five days being the time required for a single word to reach your city. Notwithstanding all the accidents of the deep and the unjust and untimely interierence of the Dons, the Panama Company have determined to try again to make the circuit complete. A few days ago two large steamers, chartered by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, arrived at this port, having on board the material for the new Porto Rico cable. One of them, the Minia, had on board 648 miles of five-eighths six-strand wire. The Kangaroo carried fifteen miles of main cable, eighteen mils of intermediate and fourteen miles of shore end, the intermediate being about one

eighths in circumference.

The Minia, after having laid the present cable, will attempt to grapple and repair the wire now broken at some distance from Porto Rico, while the Kangaroo has to proceed to Martinique for the

purpose of mending
THE DOMINICA WIRE,

which has been sundered in about 1,000 fathoms

The shore end of the new line will be laid-by Bay, on the eastern extremity of Jamaica, to Ponce, ing to the soundings on the chart, appears to be uneven; in some places it is only about 500 fathoms, while only a short distance further on the leads went tumbling down the sides of immense hills to the depth of over 2,000 fathoms, showing that the bottom is mountainous and difficult to lay a wire

on.

THE START TO SEA.

After having been coaled by Messrs. Nunes Brothers, the consignees and agents of the company, the vessels sailed for Holland Bay on Tuesday afternoon; but as there are no means of ascertaining by land, we are not aware if they have commenced to tay the shore end. The wires, on being tested before leaving, were found to be in splendid condition, so that in all probability the enterprise will prove successful. The supervision of the work on behalf of the Panama Company has been entrusted to Mr. Theophilus Smith and a staff of three other electricians from the office of Sir Samuel Canning, while the contractors—the construction company—are represented by Mr. F. Lucas and a special staff. Some little difficulties are expected in laying the shore end, for, though the British government seem so anxious to have the West Indies connected by wires to the United States and Europe, their representative here declined to aid in the work by loaning a small steamer. Should the shore end be successfully laid by Tuesday, however, and the weather remain fine, the other end will have been laid at Ponce by about the 20th of January.

The PRESENT CABLE TO COLON has not proved a very satisfactory investment. In

ever, and the weather remain fine, the other end will have been laid at Ponce by about the 20th of January.

The present cable to collon has not proved a very satisfactory investment. In the first place the contractors failed to lay it in time, and hence the West Indian Company refused to take it over; and thus the construction company have had to hold it themselves, something after the fashion of a white elephant—to repair it when it broke and to work it as best they can, under painful difficulties. Now, however, another test is to be made, and if it can be guaranteed by Sir S. Canning's electricians, then the company will take it over and be responsible for it. At present it works well enough. The greatest obstacle of all to the completion of the scheme is the arrangement, as at present, in the island of Cuba. So long as the Spanish authorities are permitted to receive and mutilate whatever telegraphic despatches may happen to offend the delicate sensibilities of the censors, it is evident that the work cannot be completed. At present every message must be recorded in Havana, where the least business reference to public affairs is sufficient to place a despatch in the fathomiess pigeon holes of redapedom. To avoid this, and to do the work as completely as the prime movers intended, it will be necessary to lay a cable from this island to key West, by which means the whole of South America and the West India islands would be in direct and free communication with North America and the remainder of the civilized world. The immense and constantly increasing commercial interests between North and South America and the West India islands would be in direct and free communication with North America and the West India islands would be in direct and free communication with North America and the remainder of the civilized world. The immense and constantly increasing commercial interests between North as South America and the remainder of the civilized world. The immense and constantly increasing commercial interests of

Message from the Governor-Legislative Abuses-Snow Slides in the Canyons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22, 1874. A special message from the Governor to the Territorial Legislature states that, in the present Legisla. ture there are seven probate judges, three county clergs, ten mayors of cities and one Territorial warden of the Penitentiary. He recommends that a law be enacted that persons can hold but one office. He also recommends the passage of a law a law be enacted that persons can hold out one office. He also recommends the passage of a law providing for minority representation.

Snow slides in the canyons are becoming frequent. A man named George Lee was killed by one in Big Cottonwood Canyon.

A passenger from Pioche named James Conolly became deranged while travelling, and when near Fillmore left the stage. He is supposed to have been frozen to death.

The ruman and highwayman have abandoned the knife and pistol for a still more dangerous and deadly weapon-the sand bag. The victim no mark to show where or how he was

no mark to show where or how he was siain. His brain suffers concussion without the skuli being broken, and death is almost sure to follow in a lew hours or days at most. To san Francisco is due the honor of first introducing this weapon, which is now coming very generally into use among the roughs of this city.

Last evening Mr. James Fellows, of No. 205 Second avenue, was met at the entrance of his residence by three highwaymen, one of whom struck him on the side of the head with a sand bag, felling him to the ground. The blow was not a severe one, else the unfortunate man would not now be able to tell the tale, but he was nevertheless severely stunned and did not regain consciousness until the ruffians had rified his pockets and carried of his lunch bag, which they doubtless imagined contained money or valuables of some kind, but the only contents of which was a silver knife, fork and gpoon.

BRAZIL.

Telegraphic Extension-Preparation for Direct Communication with Europe-Health Report-The Political and Religious Complications-Presecution of Bishops and Clerical Defiance of the Crown-Preparation for War Against Arms Landed for the Republicans - Scandal in the Church.

The mail steamship South America, E. S. Tinklepaugh, commander, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to December 26, Bahia December 30, Pernambuco January 2 and Para January 7. She brings 10,000 bags of coffee and the following passengers:—Mrs. Lucy E. Dade and son, Mrs. J. S. Newell; Lieutenants C. H. Arnoid, William B. Newman and Ed. W. Bridge, of the United States Navy; Taomas Greenshields, late Secretary of the Treasury of Paraguay; John Kershaw, Dr. S. P. Johnson, James Becker, John G. Southren, R. J. Rhome, R. F. Hinnington; ex-President Baez, of St. Domingo, J. A. Baley, of Philadelphia, and a small list in the steerage.

At Rio the public health was good, but little sickness prevailing, and none of an epidemic or

The Hooper Telegraph Company had completed their cable from Bahia to Rio, the steamer Hopple arrived at Rio with the final end on December 25, and now there is complete communication from Para to Pernamonco, Bahia and Rio. The completion of the line was celebrated by a grand banquet and diducer at each of the above named ports on January 1. The Emperor of Brazil, present at Rio, held communication with those ports, and, after an interchange of congratulations with the presidents and officials of the several provinces, by a signal from the Rio headquarters all parties simultaneously sat to dine and tousted the success of the greatest entorprise that to-day exists in all Brazil. Other vessels of the company are now preparing to lay the remainder of the cable between St. Thomas, West Indies and Para, which, it is expected, will be completed by May 7, 1874, when there will be complete telegraphic communication with the United States and thonce to all parts of the world. Another line is projected and expected to be laid between Lisbon and Pernambuco within the year, thus opening direct/communication with Europe.

Health at all the coast ports was good. The weather was mild and bot—as hot as usual at this season of the year—which was regarded as favorable to the crops, especially the cane and coffee crops. arrived at Rio with the final end on December 25,

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 25, 1873. The religious question has taken another phase. Justice to whom it fell by lot to decide upon the sufficiency of the charges brought by the Crown Prosecutor against Brother Vital, Bishop of Olinda, naving returned a "true bill" in regard to one of -namely, that of "attempting directly or by facts to destroy one or more articles of the consti-tution (Article 86 of the Oriminal Code)." The other charges were:—

other charges were:

ARTICLE TO the Criminal Code, "Acknowledging, while a Brastline citizen, a superior outside the Empire, and yielding effective obedience to him." Penalty, four to sixteen months imprisonment.

ART. 98.—Obstracting or preventing in any way the effects of orders of the moderative and executive powers in conformity with the constitution and the laws. Penalty, imprisonment, with labor, for two to six years.

ARZ. 129.—Prevarication or transgression of the law. ARZ. 124.—Issuing an illegal order or making an illegal requirement. Fenalty, loss of employment, suspension for three years or for one year.

The penalty of the charge which has been adopted is imprisonment, with labor, from three to twelve

years, and as it is an unbattable one, the Bishop of prison of the Police Headquarters, in which prisoners, with "beneat of forum," are lodged. The order bearer of it will go this week to Pernambuco to bring the Bishop in the national packet which should arrive here January 16. After his coming he will be tried before the whole Supreme Tribunal.

sitting as judges and jury.

This is the first time that a Brazilian bishop has been arraigned, and the committal of the Bishop of Olinda by the Supreme Tribunal was in great measure a surprise, the general belief being that the charges would be quashed, some of the mem-bers of the Court being notorious devotees. But the action of the Court is applauded by all but the ultramontane press, and is looked upon in general as a triumph of the rights of conscience over the doctrines of the Syllabus and the dominance of the Curia.

The same Court has also acted on the denunciation of the Crown Prosecutor against the Bishop of Para, on identical charges to those against the Bishop of Olinda, and has notified him to answer within fifteen days after notice: and, no doubt, in due time he will also be put on trial for offending the constitution to which he owes obedience. His Grace was most anxious to be "martyrized" with his brother of Olinda, and when the latter telegraphed to him the news that his wish had been

his brother of Olinda, and when the latter telegraphed to him the news that his wish had been granted by the government, he rejoiced exceedingly, and wired back, "Oh! let us be joyful, that our blood is to be shed for Christ!"

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CONVICTIONS.

By virtue of the committal, the Hishop of Olinda is suspended from his opiscopal and priestly lunctions, and as he denies the authority of the Supreme Court or any other temporal authority, it is supposed that he will refuse to surrender and will have to be taken by force. In fact, the ultramontane press has declared that if necessary they will repel force by force, and a lawyer here, a noted republican, who took active part in the last Pernambucan revolt, has just abandoned his practice and gone to Pernambuco, with the mission. It is avowed, of reorganizing his friends armed resistance, in the name of republicanism and religion. Doubtless, with the aid of its feet, the government could put down resistance within the city itself, but were the Bishop to retire mto the materior of the province it is but too probable he could set the government at deflance with impunity. At last dates the Bishop of Para had arrived at Pernambuco to stay there and agree upon the procedure to be pursued, and this, from his known furious zeal, is believed to portend miscalef. The government, however, is preparing to strengthen its naval force at Pernambuco, and the sounding vessel Vital d'Oleverra, will probably be recalled. It is feared, nevertheless, that the arrest will not be effected without bloodshed. bloodshed. NAVAL DIFFICULTIES WITH THE ARGENTINE RE-

theless, that the arrest will not be effected without bloodshed.

NAVAL DIFFICULTIES WITH THE ARGENTINE RE-PUBLIC.

The Argentine authorities relaxed their stoppage of the Brazilian packet Cuyabs, which they seized at Buenos Ayres while in transit from Mato Grosso for Rio, but not until the telegraph from Montevideo had informed them of the departure of the Brazilian gunboats from Montevideo, with destination to Buenos Ayres, the Brazilian Minister, Baron de Araguaya, having ordered them on. In fact, the gunboats anchored just as the Cuyaba was leaving. The Argentine government has thus the appearance of having yielded to an exhibition of force, after stopping the packet to take a passenger in transit, refraining from arresting him only because the Brazilian commander, a naval officer, spread his fing so that the Argentines would have had to trample on it, placing an armed vessel alongside and disregarding the remonstrances of the Brazilian Minister. But though releasing the vessel without the delivery of the Paraguayan Colonel Riverola, the Argentine government maintain their right to do as they did, and in consequence of this and other interference with the Mato Grosso packets, the Brazilian government has sent Baron da Passagent to take command of the southern division and to station iron-clads at the principal Argentine ports. The relations between the Empire and the Argentine stewers the Brazilian government was sent Baron da Passagent to take command of the southern division and to station iron-clads at the principal Argentine ports. The relations between the Empire and the Argentine stewers wars undertaken by Brazil to secure the free navigation of the La Plata rivers, so necessary for the Brazilian provinces lying on the Paraguay, the Upper Parana and the Uruguay, wish to make of them Argentine streams and dominate on them at their pleasure. In fact, the Brazilian packets plying from Montevideo to Mato Grosso and merely touching at Argentine ports, have been followed by the stoppage of the Cuyabá, to ex

a Paraguayan port to another port outside the Confederation!

IS THE EMPIRE HONESTLY NEUTRAL?

On the other hand the Argentines assert that Brazil secretly encourages Paraguay to continue its refusal to cede all the Paraguayan Gran Chaco to the Confederation, and declines to accept to the Argentine interpretation of the treaty of November, 1872, and force Paraguay to the cession required by the Argentines. Brazil is also accused of fomenting and giving secret aid to the Lopez-Jordan insurrection in Entre Rios, and Brazilian gold is the standard theme of the Aisinist stumpers to destroy the presidential candidature of General Mitre, who is accused by them of having sold his country to Brazil. Brazil is also credited with designs of conquest in the south, and, finally, Brazil, as an Empire, is the natural enemy of all republicans in the Americas, and it is the manifest destiny of the Argentine san to Iriszie up and onlearing the Braziline dragons

and absorb the La Plata previnces of Brazil. Thus there are as many reasons for hading each other as any reasonable would-oe belligerent could desire.

As it is an approved maxim to prepare for war in time of peace, the men munt by which the Brazilian army is recruited is going on with excessive year, and any black-haired young leilew, yellow is the gills and wasp-waisted, and any stray nigger whose vanity has led him to imbue his understanding in the shee of liberty are in considerable danger of being looked up with pimps, drunkerds and thieves, while the authorities leisurely decide upon their fliness for food for powder. Cannon and muskets are going of all day on the shooting ground, and the arsenals are busy to the ears upon cartridges, shells, bombs, canister and the Martins rocket—a pet invention, which is said to act on the boomerang principle and be bound to do something somewhere.

Then corvettes and gunboats are in construction with haste post haste; the naval cadets are sea-tossed without rest, and, disgusted, render—poor fellows—much tribute to their patron. Meptune; and finally, this year the great sea monster from Pedro I., said to be the thickest and most powerful iron irigate yet made, is expected out this year, armed with 1,000-pounder rifles.

Amentican Birlies on Band.

The Argentine, however, have not been sleeping, and it really seems they will win the race and do the Brazilians. From the United States have come monse thunderers, which the Argentines are pushing their brains to devise means to hoist out and land.

In March they will have a monitor out from England capable of thrashing ait the combined Braziliand.

the Brazilians. From the United States have come 100,000 Remington rifles and a number of immense thunderers, which the Argentines are pushing their brains to devise means to hoist out and land.

In March they will have a monitor out from England capable of thrashing all the combined Brazilian mosquito iron-clads, and within a year they will have two iron-clad rigates, a monitor, sour cuirassed gunboats and four or five despatch steamers, which will not make a bad-sized flect for a state of \$500,000 souls, counting the Gauckes, who are believed by the townsfolk to have notices souls nor bowels. With such an armament we fear the Argentines will feel like a bow with a new pistol and will feel bound to try if a some one, whom we think nere will certainly be Brazil, and, therefore, think it would be well to bring on the inevitable fight before she enemy can arm nimes and place us at a terrible dizadvantage.

The first Fell central rail railroad was inaugurated on the 18th. It is eight and one-quarter miles long, and effects the ascent of the abrupt mountain called Sorra da Box Vista, in the northwest of the basin of the Bay of Rio. The contractor, Dr. Bernardo Clemente Pinto Sobrinho, has been made Baron de Nova. The contractor for the Surveys and plans of the Rio Grande do Sul Railroad has just been conceded to Messra, C. Ottoni, Dr. Furquind de Almeida and Engineer Ferreira Penna at 5061002 (\$207 50) per kilometer of 1 morragange, the government wanting surveys of both the wide and the narrow gauge. The present survey is from Porto Alegre, across the province, to Uruguayana, and sbranch to the south is contemplated. These railroads are those for which the deneral Assembly appropriated last seasion 40,000,000 milirels.

CHABGE OF MURDER AGAINST A CLERIC.

In Ceara the priest of the parish of kiacho de Sangue (Rivulet of Blood) has been arresided upon the charge of ordering and causing murder to be committed on four persons. The motives producing these murders were peculiar. The priest had alled deeply in love with

- URUGUAY.

Cholera at the Lazaretto of Buenes Ayres-Defeat of Lopez Jordan-Political Affairs, &co.

The startling news reached this city a few days ago that choicea had broken out among the pas-sengers of two emigrant steamers recently arrived from the Mediterranean and undergoing quarantine at Ensenada, only distant about twenty miles from Buenos Ayres. The latest re-ports are that out of 500 persons nearly 100 had been attacked, and a large majority of the cases had proved fatal. The authorities had adopted very stringent measures to guard against its spreading, and chartered several steamers to convey those who had not yet fallen victims to the

Urugusy.
The Health Commission of Montevideo have or-The Heath Commission of moneyides nave of-dered a three days' quarantine on all vessels ar-riving from Argentine ports.

The Sanitary condition of this city is excellent, and, after the sad experience of last year, our

anti, after the and experience of last year, our authorities are determined to adopt stringent measures to guard against epidemics this season.

LOPEZ JORDAN'S DEFEAT.

Official reports of the defeat of General Lopes Jordan have just been received. This, if true, will virtually end the revolution in Entre Rios; but the general opinion is that the news is premature. General Gainza, the Argentine Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief states in his despatch to the President that the revolutionists to the number of 0,000 had been routed with great slaughter and many prisoners taken, while Lopez Jordan, with 300 followers, had escaped towards Santa-Ross, on the confines of Brazil. It may prove true, but a large margin must be allowed for exaggerated reports at the present time. We have no further details of the combat, but momentarily look for particulars.

Parliamentary Politics.

leok for particulars.

PARLIAMENTARY POLITICS.

The elections for Senators in three departments have just passed off quietly, the conservatives gaining in all.

Rumors have been current for some days pass that a political disturbance was apprehended in connection with the elections and the defeat of the revolutionists in Entre Rios, with whom several Oriental chiefs had taken part, and for their rebeilious conduct the Executive had stricken their names from the military list. Should the war in Entre Rios be over there is no doubt they will return and prove a firebrand if the government does not conclilate them by restoration to their military rank. A primary move was lately made by some of their sympathizers, but they were promptly arrested. Among the number were officers of one of the battalions guarding the city and some prominent political leaders of the "Candomby" party.

SUFFERING AT BRADY'S BEND.

An Appeal to the Charitable to Assist Destitute Laborers Out of Work. PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, 1874.

The amount of misery and suffering among the hard-fisted sons of toil at Brady's Bend, on the Alleghany River, some sixty miles from this city, is steadily on the increase, and reports from there represent the condition of the poor as being wretched in the extreme. Over 1,000 men have

been for a long time out of employment, owing to the suspension of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, a concern which manufactured railroad Iron, and which was operated by Boston capitalists.

Many men, with families, were dependent solely on the constant employment afforded them from this company for their sustenance, and the concern stopping abruptly, and, furthermore, falling to meet their recently due payments, places these unfortunate toilers in a most deplorable condition. There has already been much suffering, and as the winter advances the general misery gradually increases. The citizens of Brady's Bend have done all in their power to alleviate this suffering, but their assistance is greatly restricted by the general hardness of the times, and the township being aiready overtaxed by the poor thrown upon it. In a letter a committee appeals to the friends of humanity, whom God has blessed with means, and who, they are assured, will actively sympathize with them in this day of darkness and extremity, and ask contributions, either in money, provisions or clothing.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1874 This morning Judge Cadwa'ader concluded to Jay Cooke & Co. to be resumed the same as i there had been no adjournment. Accordingly a meeting of the creditors will be held this afternoon to give all the creditors will be deld this atternoor opportunity to vote for a trustee and a committee under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act.

FOUND DROWNED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 22, 1874 A sallor, named George Clark, was found floating in the harbor this noon. He left home, in this city, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon to go on the south, board a vessel in the harbor. It is presumed that the natural in returning, while getting on the wharf, he said it is included and fell over backwards, as his head was no dragons yerdict of accidental drowning.